

## SOME HISTORY OF PRESIDENT WILSON

From His Birth to the  
Present Day.

### HIS RECORD IN PUBLIC LIFE

Is One Of Splendid Achievements In All Positions  
He Has Held.

#### HIS GREAT POLITICAL CAREER

President Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was educated in private schools and at Princeton, Va., and Johns Hopkins Universities. Early in life he practiced law in Atlanta, Ga., but finding study more congenial, gave it up to enter academic life. He was professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr from 1885 to 1888; Wesleyan University, 1888-1890; professor of jurisprudence and politics, Princeton University, 1890-1910, and president of the university during the latter eight years of this period.

He was Governor of New Jersey from 1911 to 1913, when he became President of the United States. He is the author of many books on history and politics, among his most famous works being "Congressional Government," "George Washington" and "A History of the American People."

He married Ellen Louise Axson, of Savannah, Ga., in 1885. She died in 1914. His second wife was Mrs. Edith Galt, of Washington.

Immediately after his inauguration in 1913, President Wilson set about the task of giving the country remedial legislation in pursuance of the promises made in the Democratic platform of 1912.

One of the first great enactments was the Underwood tariff measure.

Another among the first great landmarks set up by the Wilson administration is the Federal Reserve Act, which frees business men and farmers from domination by the money kings. Five times during thirty years, when crops were plentiful and business was flourishing, the moneyed interests have brought about panics, but such periods of forced depression are considered by many political economists to be impossible under the Federal Reserve Act. Some economists have said it is impossible for any kind of financial stringency to break a bank while this act remains on the statute books. It is generally conceded that this act alone represents far more constructiveness in legislation than all the enactments of any of scores of preceding administrations.

The Administration has constantly devoted itself to the stimulation of industry and agriculture.

It has given a new meaning, an honest interpretation, to laws restraining trusts from illegally stifling competition.

It has created a Federal trade commission to afford more direct and equitable enforcement of the laws regulating big business.

It has established American representatives throughout the world charged solely with the duty of fostering the expansion of American trade.

It has created closer economic, commercial and financial union and co-operation between this country and the republics of South America.

It has established as a Magna Charter for labor the doctrine that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" and that no employer can force a man against his will to work for him.

It has emancipated the farmer from the thralldom of a financial system devised for capitalists and not for the farmer.

The Administration repealed the Panama Tolls Exemption Act, notifying the world anew that America could be trusted to keep her solemn faith pledged in treaty form.

It established the Bureau of Industrial Relations, which investigated many of the questions arising between laborer and employer, between producer and consumer, manufacturer and purchaser.

President Wilson has steadfastly maintained neutrality as a national creed, his motto being "To maintain our national honor by peace if we can, by war if we must." Believing in peace, and believing in efficiency of armament to preserve peace and honor, President Wilson took a stand in favor of proper military and naval preparedness and made addresses over the country to discover the desires of the people in this regard. The whole nation responded to his appeals and it was

made known to Congress that the people were behind the President. And when foreign sympathizers began to question his policy, he appealed to Congress and received a vote of confidence and established anew before the world the doctrine that the United States, irrespective of the differences of the citizens among themselves, speaks with one voice, one thought and one heart when she deals with other countries.

During the Wilson administration the prosperity of the country has continuously and steadily increased. Wealth has increased 21 per cent., the value of manufactured goods 39 per cent., capital 43 per cent., wages 54 per cent. and exports 77 per cent. Export business never aggregated \$300,000,000 in any one month during a Republican administration; last March, under the Wilson administration, it totaled \$410,000,000.

Every railroad car, every steamship is busy, and for the first time in history the greatest American port has become the world's greatest port. Railroad earnings are generally considered an index to prosperity. This year the earnings of American railroads are \$60,000,000 more than during the last year of the preceding administration.

#### "SIAMESE TWINS" WILL REMAIN AS WERE BORN

Margaret and Mary Gibb, world famous "Siamese Twins" of Holyoke, Mass., have just celebrated their fourth birthday. They have grown steadily in size and health since last year, when it was almost decided to operate on their little bodies and cut them apart.

The "Siamese Twins" remain fastened together at the hips and their mother declares that they shall continue so.

Laughter, noise and play resound where Margaret and Mary Gibb chance to be. Occasionally there are tears and little tiffs between them. The last are never serious.

Their feet twinkle in fascinating unison as the girls run, descend steps or clamber into their porch hammock. They spend much time in demonstrating love for each other. They seem to yearn for everything that pleases children of their years. They are brilliant, joyous youngsters, with normal aspirations and usual notions. They are like other little girls, only they can never be apart.

The education of Mary and Margaret has begun. Blackboard and chalks are the principal appurtenances. The "schoolmarm" is their mother.

Mr. Gibb takes a positive attitude on things connected with the twins. He says they will never be operated upon or exhibited. Their future has been planned. It is for the parents to care for and enjoy these children in their own domestic way.—[Boston Post.

#### LOG CHAIN LOCKED ON A FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY

Lorain, O., June 24.—As a punishment for his five-year-old son Michael, Jr., Michael Kepitski, a steel workman, attached a twenty-pound log chain to the boy's ankle, locking it firmly with a padlock, police found to-day.

The boy had dragged the heavy chain for two days before his plight was discovered. His ankle probably is permanently injured.

The elder Kepitski, when arrested, claimed that the boy had stolen money and he put the chain on him as a punishment. He told the Court he had intended to keep the chain on the ankle until school started again. The father was fined \$10 and costs and given 30 days in jail.

#### Brief Sketch Of Mr. Hughes. Born at Glenn Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862.

Educated at Colgate, Brown, Columbia.

Occupation, lawyer.  
Counsel Stevens Gas Commission (New York Legislature), 1905; counsel Armstrong Insurance Commission (New York Legislature), 1905-6; special assistant to United States Attorney-General, coal investigation, 1906.

Governor of New York January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908, and January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1910.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court of the United States, October 10, 1910.

#### Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is a remedy that every family should be provided with, and especially during the summer months. Think of the pain and suffering that must be endured when medicine must be got for or before relief can be obtained. This remedy is thoroughly reliable. Ask anyone who has used it. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

The man who decides to settle down and look for a wife should be careful whose wife he looks for.

## VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL'S LIFE

Fraught With Many Picturesque Incidents.

### SOME ELEMENTS PLAIN LUCK

Seem Apparent In His Remarkable Career—Popular and Able Man.

#### AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRAT

Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall was born at North Manchester, Ind., March 14, 1854, the son of Daniel M. and Martha A. (Patterson) Marshall. He received his bachelor's degree from Wabash College in 1873 and his master's degree in 1876, and has received doctor's degrees from Notre Dame University, University of Pennsylvania, University of North Carolina and the University of Maine. He married Lois I. Kinsey, of Angola, Ind., October 2, 1895.

He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and practiced at Columbia City, Ind., until his election to public office necessitated his devoting his entire time to the service of his country. He was Governor of Indiana from 1909 to 1913, when he became Vice President of the United States.

Vice President Marshall is a trustee of Wabash College, a Presbyterian, and a thirty-third degree Mason.

The renomination of Vice President Marshall at the St. Louis convention is another step in a political career that has been fraught with unusual and picturesque incidents, and one that, in a very few years, has brought him from an obscure country lawyer, at Columbia City, Ind., to a national figure. Perhaps his rise has been more rapid than that of any other person. His career has not been without its element of luck, and the Vice President admits it.

"You had better stick by me, for I'm the luckiest Democrat in Indiana," is the remark credited to Marshall at the time he was personally interested in getting a State convention to take action in which he was vitally interested. It was when the Legislature elected the United States Senators, and before the present constitutional amendment providing for their direct election became effective.

Marshall was Governor of Indiana and believed the principles of Democracy required the party to take a stand in its convention to indicate who the Legislature would elect to the United States Senate if it controlled the legislative branch of the Government. There was strong opposition to his plan by prominent men in the party, but Marshall won, and the convention nominated John W. Kern for Senator. The Democrats carried the Legislature and Kern was elected, and after the convention did as Marshall wished, he proclaimed himself the luckiest Democrat.

It was about that time his boom for President started, and it kept going until the 1912 convention at Baltimore. Hoosier-like, the Indiana delegation stood by Marshall for President through the long and exciting balloting, and would not break from him until the leaders got the assurance that if he could not be nominated for President he be given the Vice Presidential nomination.

His nomination as the party's candidate for Governor in 1908 was a striking example of his good luck. Samuel M. Ralston, the present Governor, was in a hopeless deadlock with L. Ert Slack. The forces of neither candidate could collect the required number of votes to get a majority in the convention. Marshall, supported by the Northern Indiana delegates, was a hopeless third choice. Then the break began, and as the Ralston forces started to waver the Slack contingent followed suit and there was a general scramble for the "third wagon." Marshall was nominated in a hurry—a dark horse pure and simple.

Mr. Marshall has often referred to himself as an old-fashioned Democrat, and his friends hold that this is true. He is old-fashioned in many ways, and yet it cannot be said that he is lacking in any of the advanced Democratic ideals. He is one of the staunchest believers in Jeffersonian principles the State has ever produced.

When Mr. Marshall was Governor of Indiana he commuted the death sentence of a negro prisoner at the Michigan City penitentiary to life imprisonment, and attached a most unusual proviso to the commu-

tion. The proviso was that the prisoner never again should ask for Executive clemency. The reasons advanced by the Governor for commuting the sentence were unique, yet sound in principle. It was held that hard work would be a greater punishment for the negro than death, and that if he were allowed to go to his death under the then existing circumstances he would do so without the slightest remorse for his crime. Consequently the Governor and the warden believed that if the negro were allowed to live he might some time come to a realization of the seriousness of his crime and repent, and he was given an opportunity to do so.

It is one of Mr. Marshall's boasts that he has been separated from Mrs. Marshall but one day since their marriage in 1895, and that separation was due to a storm.

#### SAVING AND SPENDING.

Every one can spend money; most people can make it; only a few know how to save it.

The difference between the prosperous and the poor is largely a difference in willingness or ability to save.

James W. Hebron was for 30 years doorman at a fashionable restaurant at \$1 a day. Generous tips, invested on the advice of prominent Wall street men who frequented the restaurant, laid the foundation of a fortune approximating a million dollars.

John Busch, a young Iowa farmer, six years ago rented an eighty-acre farm, borrowing \$600 from a local bank to buy stock. He didn't go in for a good time, but attended strictly to business. Being single, he was his own housekeeper. At the end of six years he was able to pay down \$8,000 on a \$28,000 farm, besides having \$6,700 in stock and machinery.

Charles Rose, a Connecticut newsboy, about a year ago put \$100—the savings of six years—into a lot in the outskirts of Bridgeport. Increased business during the war has enabled him to pay off the mortgage and recently he was offered \$20,000 for his lot by the British Government because it lies in the path of Bridgeport's rapidly extending munition plants.

Jacob Langeloth, of New York, who came to this country only 18 years ago from Germany, penniless, was able upon his death to provide generously for his widow and 61 employees, besides remembering numerous public institutions and leaving the residuary estate of more than \$3,000,000 to a home for invalids.

Contrast with these examples of frugality and foresight the case of a gay young man in Plainfield, N. J., who inherited more than \$100,000 and wasted the whole amount in riotous living in two years. Now he is compelled to support himself and wife upon his weekly wage of \$12 as a draftsman. Should he ever accumulate anything, he will doubtless appreciate his savings more than he did the inheritance.

So much for the real bread winners. They have no use for the bread line or for bundle day. More honor to them and their thrift.—[Leslie's.

#### Greatly Benefited by Chamberlain's Liniment.

"I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains, and the great benefit I have received justifies my recommending it in the highest terms," writes Mrs. Florence Slife, Wabash, Ind. If you are troubled with rheumatic pains you will certainly be pleased with the prompt relief which Chamberlain's Liniment affords. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

Sometimes a resourceful woman rises so high in society her pa and ma can't reach her.

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### Oliver Plows and Cultivators

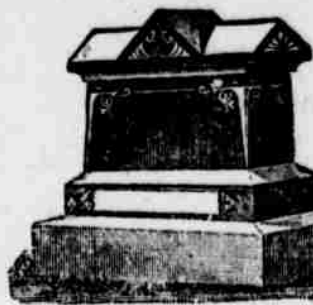
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Come and compare the "Owensboro" part by part with any other make. Hitch your team to it and try it out on the farm, the road, in the woods—anywhere—any way you like.

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